EED POTATOES.

received from New-York, of SEED POTATOES, of an extra kind, which I will sell low.

Mordecai Miller.

REWERY FOR SALE.

subscriber will sell all his interest in extensive BREWERY in Alexandria he now occupies; of which there years of an unexpired lease to come ember next.

ewery is on an extensive plan, having Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, working utensil complete, with Malt and Mill.

capitalist this concern offers every in. who is skilled himself, or can procure lled in brewing; as the business may d so as to become extremely valua.

s will be received to the first of July, essary information may be had, and be attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruse.

d1w&2aw1f

bls. wanted on freight to Nor. d 400 ditto on freight to Rich. Petersburg.—*Terms will be erate.*

Apply to

A. LINDO, *Broker.*

ROKER'S OFFICE *And Commission Store.*

A. LINDO,

the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A *'s Office and Commission Store,* the corner of Union and King streets, e he will be happy to render services in those branches of business. Eve of public stock, merchandize, lands, houses, essels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on com easonable advances will be made on consign acceptances will be given when such consign accompanied with orders to sell to meet the All kinds of produce and merchandize re at the customary terms.

He has, at present, for Sale, st rate (gentleman's) Servant, ely, active and healthy, and may be d. To save trouble, his price is 400 ash, or approved endorsed notes, nego. bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire, y or Girl, about 12 years old.

FLOUR bought and sold per cent commission.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

e received by the Editor of this paper FOR THE *tion & Weekly Miscellany;* BY DWARD EASY, Esq.

at Baltimore every Saturday, at THREE *OLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

ditor will be happy to receive commu. which lead to the exercise of the minds who have had a cultivated education, tend to the mutual improvement of the the readers. In this country so ra. ancing in every object of improvement, be much cause for animadversion; oc. ott frequently present for directing the be pursued.... To these objects he is very of attracting attention. Biography of holer heroes of the revolutionary wa. also very interesting. Events of this ot on public record, would be highly ent. Phenomena in natural history, will tended to with peculiar pleasure.

The three first numbers have received and may be seen at this

venty Dollars Reward,

L be given for apprehending and secur in jail, a young mulatto man slave, NDREW. He was hired by me last Ir. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the mi. opposite to Alexandria, and absconded place about the latter end of August is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 h, lusty and well made, has short cu. and is frequently subject to have seve. pimples in his face. He is reckoned in his low sphere of life. As he has of an easy agreeable address heard of by me since his elopement, I e has had the address to ship himself as on board some vessel either at Alexan. altimore. Whoever takes him up and in any jail, shall receive from me reward, as soon as due information given to me or to Doctor N. P. Cau rt Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

nd, Charles County, ary 17. }[Feb. 3.] 2aw

PRINTED DAILY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1806. [No. 1617.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, WILL BE SOLD, At the Vendue-Store, *Corner of Prince and Water streets,* A Variety of DRY GOODS, *GROCERIES, &c.*

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Liverpool,

(To sail with all convenient speed)

The new, fast sailing SHIP *INTREPID,* Captain SMITH; Will take freight on moderate terms if early application is made to the master on board, or to

Marsteller and Young.

May 29. d&f

FOR SALE,

On board the ship INTREPID, *lying at Conway's wharf,*

1500 sacks Liverpool stoved Salt

100 tons common do.

A few boxes Crown Window Glass, of different sizes

Some crates well assorted Earthen Ware

One cask Crucibles and empty Bottles.

They will be sold low if applied for immediately and taken from on board.

Apply to

Marsteller and Young.

May 29. d

Herrings and *Shad.*

600 barrels excellent Herrings and Shad—*for sale, by*

Douglass & Mandeville.

May 27. d7t

SALT—Afloat.

The CARGO of the Ship Alexandria, Capt. Brandt, —CONSISTING OF—

9000 bushels Coarse Lymington SALT,

Will be sold on very reasonable terms, if immediate application is made.

Lawrason & Fowle.

May 27. d

Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now opening at their *Linen Store*, on Royal street, opposite Mr. James Russel's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, Brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.

And daily expect,

Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dowlass, Sheetings, Threads, &c.

Also for Sale,

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

BOTTLED BEER.

To Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,

A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson, 5 do. Hyson, 10 do. Hyson Skin,	} *Of the latest Importation.*

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderson.

April 21. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP *ANN,* *Charles Bradford,* Master; Burthen 350 hogsheads tobacco. She is a fine strong ship, well found, and will be ready to take in a cargo in 10 days.

Apply to

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

May 31 d

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY

The 4th of June, will be sold at the house of the late *Duncan Neven,* on Fairfax street, all the personal estate of the deceased; consisting of

Beds, bedding, and bedsteads; tables, chairs, some plate, a gold watch, wearing apparel, kitchen furniture, &c. A variety of carpenters' tools, and a good milch cow.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 28. d&f

Spring Goods.

I. & M. SCHOLFIELD,

Have just received,

A large and general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, which they will sell at most reduced prices for *cash only*, or good notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria: *Consisting of the following Articles,* VIZ.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS

First chop long nankeens

Do. do. short do.

Do. do. blue do.

Cotton cassimeres

Gurrahs, baftas

Cossahs, sannas

Plain and laced cambric

Do. and figured lenoes

Cross-bar'd Italian silks

Shambray muslins, assorted

Laced cambric shawls

Figured lenoe shawls

Plain and cross-bar'd cambric shawls

Brown and white platillas

Shirting cambric

Dowlas

German sheeting

Brown do

Dimities, assorted

Cambric dimity

Chintzes and calicoes

Marseilles vest patterns

Jeans

Silk and kid gloves

Sarsenets, assorted

English sewing silks, assorted

Threads, assorted

Yellow, red, blue and brown bandanoes

Colored cambrics

Ribands, assorted

Gauzes

India and British book muslins

Madras handkerchiefs

Romal do.

Grandrills

Ladies' and Gentlemens' cotton and silk hosiery

India checks

Pins

Linen pocket handkerchiefs

Crapes

Mantua and Lutestrings

Silk suspenders

Printed jeans

Irish linens, assorted

Silk shawls, assorted,

With a variety of other Articles.

THEY ALSO HAVE

Three brick dwelling and two brick Warehouses,

To rent on the most moderate terms.

AND WILL FURNISH

ROUND & SQUARE TIMBER,

On the shortest notice.

May 29. d&f

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE, Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL, Of Baltimore.

September 18. tt

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship ENTERPRIZE, *Captain Colcord,*

About 300 hogsheads burthen—now laying at Merchants wharf—a fine new vessel. A preference will be given to *Liverpool*, and advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

Who has for sale, on board said ship,

500 sacks Liverpool stoved Salt,

6000 bushels do. coarse.

May 24. d

Plaister Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaister Paris,

70 casks Lime,

On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall, AND FOR SALE, BY

Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,

30 boxes Cod Fish

70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles

120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap

1 Bale Beerboon Gurrahs

Imperial, Young Hyson	}	TEAS, *of the latest importations.*

20 barrels N. E. Rum

75 casks Batona Gunpowder

10 cases Fig Blue

In Store,

Prime Beef and Pork

Russia and Ravens Duck

Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas

Muscovado Sugar

Casks Claret and Madeira Wine

100 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles

50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

For Freight,

The Brig NANCY, R. B. HALL, Master; Burthen about 1200 barrels. She is in good order and will be ready to receive a cargo in three days.

Apply as above.

May 21. d.

O. P. FINLEY,

FAIRFAX STREET;

Has imported in the William and John, Captain Woodhouse,

A large and general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and retail, on the accustomed terms to punctual customers.

May 15. d3w

JUST IMPORTED,

Per ship William Murdoch, from London,

A PARCEL OF

SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are

Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,

Narrow cord, tape stripe, and cambric dimities,

Cotton chambrine, and chambray muslins,

Plain and figured Italian sarsenets,

Plain jaconet and cambric muslins,

A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins, shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,

Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Richard Veitch & Co.

May 13. d1m

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in suitable packages for the West India market, and entitled to Drawback.

24 hogsheads retailing Molasses

24 do. Sugar, of good quality

26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection

1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine

5 boxes Cotton Cards

3 sacks Sago

2 do. Licorice Root

Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed

A quantity of red Soal Leather, and

100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit—Apply to the PRINTER, or, THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. eo3

LOST,

THIS morning, supposed somewhere in Prince-street, *FORTY DOLLARS* in Bank Notes, viz.—Three Ten Dollar and Two Five Dollar Notes, wrapped in a piece of newspaper. Whoever finds and will bring it to the subscriber, shall receive Five Dollars reward, and no questions asked.

JOSEPH RINKER.

June 2. 3t

NOTICE.

THE time allowed in the order of the Common Council of this town, for filling up or draining of the marshes in its vicinity, by the proprietors of these marshes, having expired, and no progress made therein, it has become my duty to have it done; this work will therefore be commenced in two or three days, and as the requisite labor will be considerable, and also as a speedy accomplishment of the object is believed to be important, as it may influence the health of the inhabitants in each district, *I therefore give notice*, That for good laborers who know well how to use spades and shovels, liberal wages will be given, in warrants on the town treasury, together with a moderate allowance of whiskey.

John Mandeville,

Superintendant of Police.

June 2. 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, made between Richard Prince, compt. and the heirs and representatives of Robert M'Crea, deceased, defendants, will be sold, at Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th day of June, at the Coffee House, in Alexandria, on a credit of six months: One moiety of an annual ground rent, of 114 dollars upon a lot in Union street, leased to Thomas Crandle, on which there is erected a three story brick house; also, one moiety of an annual ground rent of 40 dollars, on a lot leased to Michael Thorn, in Wales's Alley, now the property of Samuel Nichols, on which there is improvements; also on a credit of six and twelve months, one moiety of a lot of ground on Pitt street, fronting 46 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches, security will be required on the above property for the payment of the purchase money.

G. Deneale, *Commissioner.*

May 20. ot14Je

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA;

Has just received, per the William Murdoch, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz.

Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton Hose

do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose

Do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Silk and Cotton Chambray Muslins

3 8, 7-8, and 9 8 undressed Ginghams

Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks

Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin

India Book Muslin

White and colored Cambrics

Plain and figured Leno Muslin

Leno Shawls and Veils

Italian Crapes and Lutestrings

London Chintzes and Calicoes

White and colored Jean

Cambric Dimities

First chop Long Nankeens

Marseilles Jean and Muslinet Waistcoating

Brown and Scarlet Bandanoes

Real Madrass Hankkerchiefs

3-4, 4 4, and 8 4 Damask Shawls

Diaper Table Cloths

Russia Sheeting

White and brown Sheetings

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres

2 pieces Salisbury Cloth

3 bales India Goods

7 8 and 4 4 Irish Linens

White and brown Platillas

Umbrellas and Parasols

German Ticklenburgs

White and brown Rolls

Bed Ticking

Apron and Shirting Checks

Waldron's Glass and Cradling Scythes

Weeding Hoes assorted in casks

Gentlemens' best London Hats, &c. &c.

May 6. eo

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch treasurer and elector of the Holy Roman empire, &c. &c.

THE court of Prussia has avowed those hostile designs which she thought to conceal by her friendly professions.

The *Note Verbale*, delivered on the 4th of April, by the Prussian envoy, baron Jacobi Kleest, to the British ministry, announces that the electorate of Hanover has been taken possession of, and that the ports of the German Sea, and of Lubeck, have been closed against the British flag.

This declaration gives the lie to all those assurances by which the cabinet of Berlin has hitherto endeavored to cloak its proceedings, to which it moreover adds the pretension that his Prussian majesty has acquired, by his system of policy, claims to the gratitude of all the northern powers.

Thus actually dispossessed of the ancient inheritance of my family, and insulted in my rights as a sovereign, I have ordered such measures to be taken as the honor of my crown requires; but I still owe it to myself, to Europe, and to my subjects, to make a public declaration of my sentiments, as elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, upon the unjust usurpation of my German possessions.

It is not necessary to prove how contrary this act is to the rights of nations, or to the laws of the German empire. Their infraction is too evident to be required to be proved. It is the most sacred principle of good faith, of honor, and, in fact, of all the obligations upon which the reciprocal safety of different states among themselves, and of each civil society in itself, repose, which are trodden under foot in such a manner that the world would have difficulty in believing it, If I did not cause the facts to be laid before them, which are authenticated in the narrative which I have ordered to be prepared.

The proceedings of the court of Berlin when the electorate was occupied by its troops in 1801; its conduct, far from being friendly during the negociation for the indemnities which followed the peace of Luneville; the declaration which it made, when France prepared to invade the electorate; and, lastly, the burthensome conditions under which it endeavored to cause it to be evacuated, to substitute her own troops, instead of France, had given too many proofs to the government of Hanover, not to oblige it to endeavor to avoid all sort of intervention on the part of this power, even at the moment that it was on the point of engaging in a dispute with France. The events which retarded the arrival in Hanover of the expedition concerted between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden, gave the Prussian troops an opportunity of anticipating them, after the French army had been obliged to evacuate the electorate.

This step was accompanied by the most [illegible] on the part of Prussia. She invited the Hanoverian government to resume its functions in my name, and to collect the wreck of the army.

The country, already so unfortunate, doubly felt the weight of the numerous requisitions extorted by the Prussian corps, without the least regard to the situation in which the French left it.

After the unfortunate result of the campaign of the allies, in the south of the empire, an attack in the north was to be expected. His imperial majesty of Russia, to obviate the dangers to which Prussia might be exposed, placed, in consequence of the convention of Potzdam, his troops under count De Tolstoy, and the corps of general Benningsen, under the orders of his Prussian majesty, and promised him, moreover, all the assistance for which he might have occasion. It was scarcely to be expected that Prussia would avail herself of this advantage, and of that which the promise of the subsidy she had asked of Great Britain gave her, to obtain from France terms contrary to the interests which these resources were intended to protect. This, notwithstanding, has actually happened. The secret treaty, the effects of which are beginning to appear, was signed by count Haugwitz and the French general Duroc, the 12th of December, 1805, the period fixed as the term when Prussia was to declare war against France, in case that power should have rejected the propositions which count Haugwitz was to make to her, in consequence of the convention of Potzdam.

Seven days after, December 22, the cabinet of Berlin proposed to the British ambassador the arrangements to be taken in common with the Prussian generals, for the propositions of the allied armies in Lower Saxony; and dispatched, in consequence, lieutenant colonel baron De Krusemark, with a letter to the Hanoverian government, to induce it to furnish provisions for the French garrison at Hameln.

It was necessary to concur in this arrangement (which was only provisionally terminated the 4th of January) because it was to prevent the French troops from undertaking any thing against Hanover during the negociation.

Was the Court of Berlin then ignorant in what manner Count Haugwitz had concluded this negociation? Did it not know, before the signature of the treaty, what would be the end of it? Or, did that minister dispose, as he pleased, of the good faith of his master?

It was on the 27th of January, that the Cabinet of Berlin announced to the Hanoverian Government, "that in consequence of a treaty signed and *ratified* by the two parties, my German possessions would no longer be occupied by the French troops; that they would be entirely evacuated by those who were still there, and delivered up, until a *future peace* between England and France should have decided their condition, to the protection of the troops of his Prussian Majesty, and to his exclusive administration." The Hanoverian government was required but to no purpose, to intimate to all the public officers, that they were, for the future, to consider themselves as finally responsible to the Prussian commission of administration, excluding all *foreign reference.*"

The dispatch addressed the 25th of January to the Prussian minister, and intended to justify this proceeding, was signed by the king of Prussia's own hand. It ended with these words—"I think it unnecessary to observe how much the territories in question ought to be satisfied with this change of scene; and my wishes would be fulfilled if, in consequence of the disinterested views by which I am impelled, the administration I have taken upon me should turn out to the happiness of the country and its inhabitants; and by that means *satisfactory* to his Britanic Majesty, to whom I desire nothing more than to give, in *this instance, as in all others,* all the proofs of consideration, of defence, and of friendship, which circumstances may put in my power.

The experience of the past, and well founded apprehension of the future, did not allow me to hesitate about the part necessary to be taken; and my Electoral government was instructed not to enter into any negociation, the object of which might have been to avoid a new French invasion, by allowing the Prussians to occupy Hanover.

The protest made upon this occasion by my Electoral Minister, of State was ineffectual. The king of Prussia caused the greatest part of the country to be occupied at the moment that my troops re-embarked; and his measures were executed without the least regard.

It was too easy to foresee that count Haugwitz would find means at Paris to bring back the arrangement between Prussia and France, *announced here as ratified by the contracting parties,* to its original intention.

This was what took place; and the French troops took possession of Anspach, one of the objects of compensation, according to the treaty of December 15, the very day that the marquis de Lucchesini could reach Berlin with intelligence that France required the execution of the articles agreed upon at Vienna.

The answer returned by the British cabinet to the communication of January 25, did not arrive at Berlin until after the minister of state, baron Hardenberg, had announced to the British envoy the hostile measures which have compelled me to suspend my relations with a court that could so far forget itself.

The Prussian note of April 4 can furnish no good arguments to establish an unjustifiable measure.

It begins by vaunting the pacific disposition of Prussia. This disposition is no further sincere than as it has for its foundation the principles of a just neutrality. The note delivered by the cabinet of Berlin to the French minister on the 14th of October, at the very instant that Prussia appeared to feel the affront which she received by the violation of the territory of Anspach, acknowledges that the conduct which she had followed to that time had proved of advantage to France.

Her actions had much less pretensions to the character of impartiality. After having permitted the French troops who seized on the electorate of Hanover, a passage through the Prussian territory, she declared herself ready to oppose, sword in hand, that which the emperor of Russia had demanded for his armies.

France herself forced the passage: she pretended to offer excuses for that step, but it was in a manner equally offensive.

She had seen too clearly where the resentment of Prussia would terminate, which in fact appeared to be stifled when his imperial majesty of Russia engaged in a personal communication with the king.

Prussia then demanded subsidies of G. Britain, which were promised to her, and she signed the convention of Potsdam, *the conditions of which she would, doubtless, have been more disposed to fulfil, if I could have so far forgotten my duty, as to consent to the proposition of ceding the electorate of Hanover for some Prussian province.*

Prussia affirms, that from the events of the war, she has not had the choice of means to secure the safety of its monarchy, and of the states of the North. She wishes to make it appear, that she has been compelled to aggrandize herself, and to become the instrument, rather than the object, of the vengeance of my enemies.

Such an avowal does not become a great power. All Europe knows that it depended on Prussia, before the battle of Austerlitz, to give repose to Europe, if she had taken the part which her real interests and the outraged honor of her monarchy dictated to her. She can no longer be excused, after having missed such an opportunity; and even since the event of the 2d of December, did she not command an army of 250,000 men, who still remember the victories it obtained under the great Frederick, which was in the best disposition, and supported by the whole Russian army, two corps of which were actually under the command of the king of Prussia?

She would, without doubt, have been subject to certain risks; but she found herself in a situation, when every danger must be encountered to save the honor of the state. The prince who hesitates in making a choice, destroys the principle which serves as the basis of a military monarchy; and Prussia ought already to begin to feel the sacrifice she has made of her independence.

The note of April 4 affirms "that France had considered the electorate as its conquest and that its troops had been on the point of re-entering it, to make a definitive disposal of it."

The electorate of Hanover, as an integral part of the Germanic empire, is not concerned in the war between Great Britain and France; nevertheless, it has been unjustly invaded by that power, which has, notwithstanding, frequently indicated the object for which she was disposed to restore it.

France was at length compelled to abandon the country, and forty thousand of my troops, and those of my allies, were established there, when the count de Haugwitz signed the treaty which disposes of my states. It is true, that the Russian corps was then at the disposal of his Prussian majesty; but its chief, with the genuine spirit of an honorable man, was not the less determined to fight, if the allies of his master were attacked. We shall not speak of the French garrison which remained at Hameln, insufficient in point of number, deprived of the means of defence, and on the point of being besieged, when the promises of Prussia caused the plan to be abandoned.

The intention of France to dispose definitively of the electorate would have been contrary to the assertion she has so often made. It would, moreover, have been contrary to the usage of war, since even a conquest is not definitively disposed of before a peace; and particularly at a moment when a wish might exist to manifest a pacific disposition.

Prussia had no right to judge if Great Britain had the mean of opposing the return of my enemies to the electorate. Her power furnishes her with the means of bringing the war to an honorable end, for the interests she defends; but it is difficult to conceive in what light Prussia pretends that her measures removed troops that are strangers to the electorate, and ensures the repose of the north. Her troops, in consequence of the barbarous conduct of her cabinet, will remain as much strangers to the electorate as the French troops. Prussia should not speak of her sacrifices at the moment when her only aim is to aggrandize herself, unless she feels the loss of her independence to be such, and how much she has departed from her duty, in abandoning one of the oldest possessions of her house, and of subjects who implored, in vain, her assistance. Besides, sacrifices have no connection with my system of policy, and confer no right on her to usurp the government of my German subjects, whose fidelity nothing has hitherto shaken, and which they will retain towards my son, and a family of princes, who for ages have only sought their happiness.

It is evident that the conduct of the court of Berlin is not the free expression of the will of its sovereign, but the consequence of the influence exercised by enemies in the cabinet of that prince. All the courts and all the states, however, who can judge of circumstances, and that they owe to the system adopted by the court of Berlin, will agree that the [illegible] committed against a sovereign, united to his Prussian majesty by the ties of blood, and until now by those of friendship, places the safety of Europe in greater danger than any act of hostility on the part of a power with which one might be at open war.

Convinced of the justice of my cause, I make my appeal to all the powers of Europe, who are interested in resisting the consolidation of a system which by threatening the political existence of an integral part of the German empire, brings in question the security of the whole. I demand, most earnestly, the constitutional aid which is due to me as elector, from the empire, its august head, as well as Russia and Sweden, the powers have guaranteed its constitution, and still continue to manifest the most honorable disposition for the preservation of my states.

Lastly, I protest, in the most solemn manner, for myself, and my heirs, against every encroachment on my rights in the electorate of Brunswick Luneburgh, and all its dependencies; and I repeat, in quality of elector the declaration made by the minister of my crown at the court of Berlin that no advantage arising from political arrangements, much less any offer whatever of an indemnity or equivalent, shall ever engage me to forget what I owe to my dignity, the attachment, and exemplary fidelity of my Hanoverian subjects, so as to yield my consent to the alienation of my electorate.

Given at the palace of Windsor, the 29th day of April, 1806, in the 45th year of my reign.

(L. S.) GEORGE R.

E. Count de Munster.

From the Boston Repertory.

IMPORTANT.

(Concluded.)

It is then a well ascertained fact that the whole of the claimants are American citizens, and had not this been the case, they would not have repeatedly declared to be entitled to the benefit of the conventions of 1800 and 1803.

Had their title as American citizens been questioned, the New Jersey would not have been restored them by the council of prizes, the American commissioners would not have declared them to be entitled to the Louisiana money, nor would your excellency have agreed to the restitution even of *three elevenths* of their indisputable claim.

But the point of the citizens being once granted, the consequence must be that *eight elevenths* of the claim were rejected merely because you considered this portion of the claim as belonging to the underwriters, and because your opinion was, that said underwriters were entitled to no redress or restitution whatsoever.

But this is the very point to which Mr. Madison's letter relates; he officially informs you that the president entertains a different opinion upon the subject, and that he looks upon the underwriters as standing exactly upon the same footing with the insured.

Hence we may infer that, far from being foreign to our claim, Mr. Madison's letter was exclusively intended for the same, since it contains the president's sense respecting the only point, a wrong construction of which has been the cause of denying *eight elevenths* of the amount.

Hence we may infer also, that the only objection you may possibly have had against the claim, being so explained and done away by the letter, the president's wish must implicitly be understood to be that a full restitution be effected.

Said inference must be right indeed, unless your excellency had other motives for thus rejecting so large a part of the claim, which we cannot suppose to be the case: 1st. Because we can see no other pretence for rejecting the claim; 2d. Because your excellency's wisdom warrants us that you would not, chiefly after you had been so grossly imposed upon, respecting the very material point of the citizenship, have either listened to or adopted new motives of exclusion, without fairly having the same disclosed to those concerned.

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If any such exists, we
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If there is none but th
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To the above we beg
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the Louisiana fund.

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the American law.

We must conclude with
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But the case is quite th
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judge of circumstances, and
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Berlin, will agree that th
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appeal to all the powers of
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eservation of my states.
I protest, in the most sole
for myself, and my heirs, agai
croachment on my rights in
of Brunswick Luneburgh, and
dencies; and I repeat, in qua
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my crown at the court of Berl
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emnity or equivalent, shall e
e to forget what I owe to my
attachment, and exemplary
y Hanoverian subjects, so as
consent to the alienation of
n at the palace of Windsor, t
th day of April, 1806, in the 46
ar of my reign.
(L. S.) GEORGE R.
de Munster.

om the Boston Repertory.

IMPORTANT.

(Concluded.)

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chiefly after you had been so
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to or adopted new motives of
without fairly having the same
these concerned.

No body better than your excellency, knows that the laws and manners of your country can admit of no arbitrary measures of no decision which is not supported by motives openly declared to the party concerned, and by which said party might, in the dark, be denied the eight elevenths of a just and considerable claim; no body better than you knows that the American law has not vested a minister, nor any officer under the American constitution, with the right of denying any one of the benefit of a treaty, to which, as being "the law of the land," all Americans are equally entitled.

The claimants in the case of the New-Jersey, have then as a kind of birth right, to be informed, whether any motive, besides the one alluded to in Mr. Madison's letter, has become a bar to the full admitting of their claim.

If any such exists, we solemnly engage to do it away also.

If there is none but the one alluded to, it is the president's will that the claim be admitted.

To the above we beg leave to add, as observed by us to his excellency the French minister, that the claim must be either good or bad, for the whole of it. Hence the unavoidable consequence that the claimants are unjustly wronged to the amount of 800,000 francs, in the first case, and that the American treasury are wronged to the amount of 300,000 francs in the other case.

Such a precedent cannot stand upon the records of so pure and wise an administration as the American one; and we trust you will not hesitate in granting us the following our prayer, either to disclose to us the new motives by which you have been guided; or, if no new motive has occurred, and the opinion respecting the underwriters has been the only ground upon which the claim has been reduced, that you will, this ground being now happily removed, obtain from the French minister and government, an additional allowance equal to to what remains due to the claimants upon the Louisiana fund.

The personal regard which said minister justly entertains for your excellency, added to the responsibility which a refusal on his part must attach to your government and to yourself, induces us to hope that your demand will be readily complied with.

Whether there are funds sufficient left is more than it is in our power to say. But in case the same were wanting, we *must*, after doing every effort in our power to support our constituents' rights in this country, trust the same to the justice of their own country and the authority of the American law.

We must conclude with observing freely how sorry we have been to see it stated in your secretary's answer to us, the case is terminated. We can in a few words convince your excellency that *it is not.*

1st. When we have received the 800,000 francs and given our receipt accordingly, to which said expression must allude, we did it merely because upon our declining it at first, the French minister positively declared to us that, 'should said sum be refused, we should have nothing at all.'

2d. The powers we had from the claimants were intended only for a fair and full restitution of the amount of the claim. Hence the inference that we had no authority to compromise or agree to so heavy and so unjust a sacrifice, and that, when compelled to do it, if we have received a partial payment only, the claimant's rights cannot, in the least, be impaired by it.

3d. A settlement of this kind can never be compared with the one made between individuals in the usual course of judiciary proceedings. We admit that where two parties being of age, after being at law, come to a compromise, said compromise must be a bar to their respective claims, because every party had a right to support and defend his claim and to abide by the decision of the law.

But the case is quite the reverse in an *administrative settlement*, that is, a settlement between an individual claimant and a government. Governments, as being the source of justice, sit as judges in their own cause, and their party is denied the privilege of debating or otherwise supporting his rights. Hence the necessary inference that an administrative settlement can never be said to *terminate a case*, unless the same be just and equal to the demand; because as long as there is something unpaid, the claimant is of right supposed to have made a reservation of what he could not force an actual payment of, for which he must trust to the justice of his debtor, and for which he has a fair claim as soon as the indebted government perceive that they were mistaken and that they have but partially done that justice which it was their wish and duty to do full and complete.

These rules are constantly practised by the French administration, whose agents are sensible that from the very circumstance of their own cause, no act of theirs can be set up as a bar against the creditor, as long as justice was not completely done.

As to the American government, the same rule ought the more to prevail in this case, as their representative, thro' errors of which no man is exempt, and which said government has officially disclaimed, has been the author of the enormous and unjust reduction which the claim has experienced.

We trust, therefore, that your excellency will not consider this as being a *terminated case*; that you will deem it right and proper to grant us our said request, either to have the balance of the claim discharged, or to state to us whether any and what motives, besides the one alluded to in Mr. Madison's letter, has and still does prevent the discharging the whole amount aforesaid.

Should your excellency refuse both these two points, we think it our duty to persist in the protestation we have already made, as well as those which the claimants themselves have made both in their memorial to the secretary of state of the 25th of July last, and in their letter to you of the 9th of August.

With the highest regard,
We have the honor to be,
Sir, your excellency's
Most ob'd't humble serv'ts,
J. M. DE LA GRANGE,
DU PONT."

BALTIMORE, June 1.

Arrived, schooner Hetty, Holmes, 22 days from Jacmel. Sailed in co. with ship Mount-Vernon, for Philadelphia; sch'rs Betsey, Fullerton, and Wilmington, Miller, for do. Parted in lat. 35, long. 75.

Also, a new ship from Connecticut.

Also, sch'r Mary Ann, Hayes, 14 days from Cape Francois. Sailed 18th May, in co. with schooner Mediator, White, for Baltimore, parted the second night after sailing, in the Caicos Passage. Left there schooner Henry, Thornton, for Baltimore, in 6 or 8 days; Victory, Gardner, do. 3 weeks; Polly and Charlotte, Cox, Alexandria, 3 days; brig Lovely Lucy, Brown, Philadelphia, uncertain; Rover, Morie, do. do. Julia, Dunlevy, do. do. Schooner John Wharton, ——, do. do. Jolly Bacchus, do. do.—schooner ——, Capt. Hand, do. do. Sloop Rising Sun, Sulger, do. do. brig Wealthy Ann, New York, do. schooner Mary Ann, do. do. The sch'r Aeriel, Jencks, for Baltimore, sailed the day before.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

A London paper of the 10th of April, contains the following interesting paragraph on the subject of *neutral rights:*

"Whatever real grievances America has to urge against us, will, we are persuaded, be redressed and atoned. There are points however, on which we cannot flatter her with much hopes of success. She cannot expect that the English government will so far concede to the clamors of her merchants as to sacrifice the principles of our navigation laws to their pretensions of what they call "neutral rights."

And a paper of the 19th contains the following speech of the king of Sweden:

Head quarters at Griefswald, April 7.

On the 3d instant, the whole of the Swedish army was assembled upon the great plain near Siemersdarf, when, after forming and going through some maneuvres his majesty made the following speech:

"I have assembled those who give as well as those who receive orders, to afford you a proof of my content and satisfaction for the zeal with which every one has endeavered to do his duty, since you have been called into service. If circumstances have hitherto prevented me, from effecting the great object, for which I called you into this country, we must so far acknowledge the will of the most high, and conform ourselves to it accordingly. In the mean while you have preserved the honor of the Swedish arms untarnished.

"I have brought you back into this country, which was so gloriously conquered by your ancestors; and of our companions in arms, none are wanting but those who, by virtue of my command, are left behind, in the German states of my ally, the king of England, for their protection. We have certainly great cause to be thankful to the most high for the singular protection afforded us, in these critical times. I hereby call upon you all, to thank God most cordially, and to implore his grace, that we may now, as well as hereafter, be enabled to walk in the paths of virtue and honor."

On the Non-Contagiousness of Yellow. Fever.—We present to our readers the following extract from "*The Medical and Physical Journal,*" of London, for the month of March, 1806.

To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal.

GENTLEMEN,

My friend Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, has in his new edition of his Medical Inquiries and Observations, retracted his former opinion respecting the contageous nature of the yellow fever; and being desirous of making this recantation as public as possible, he has requested me to obtain the insertion of the following extract from his preface, in one of the periodical works of this country. If you will have the goodness to give it a place in your valuable Journal, my friend's object will be accomplished, and you will much oblige yours, &c.

L. J JARDINE.

Liverpool, Feb. 10, 1806.

"In the fourth volume, the reader will find a retraction of the author's former opinion of the Yellow Fever spreading by contagion. He begs forgiveness of the friends of science and humanity, if the publication of that opinion has had any influence in increasing the misery and mortality attendant upon that disease. Indeed such is the pain he feels, in recollecting that he ever entertained or propagated it, that it will long, and perhaps always, deprive him of the pleasure he might otherwise have derived from a review of his attempts to fulfil the public duties of his profession."

Hamburgh, April 21.

Letters have been received here which assert, that an English squadron of six sail of the line has passed the sound to cruize in the Baltic.

Presburgh, April 4.

The Gazette of this city contains the following article, dated Carlobago, March 23:

"We yesterday received positive intelligence of the occupation of Cattaro, and a part of Dalmatia by the Russian troops. The Montenogrins had at first taken possession of some villages, and had agreed with the inhabitants to defend the entrance of the country against the French till the arrival of the Russians. Six Russian ship and 20,000 troops soon after arrived. The necessary preparations were then made for a vigourous opposition to any attack on the part of the French. All the passages by which they could enter were fortified, and filled with troops and artillery, in such a manner that it appeared almost impossible to force them.

"The number of the combined troops is said to amount to 20,000. They are defended by the nature of the ground, and have provisions for a long time. No Frenchmen have yet appeared in these environs, and we are assured that they do not extend beyond Macarsco.

"According to other accounts, the Mentenegrins has risen in a mass to stop the efforts of the French, and we are assured that the Turks of the countries have joined them and the Russians."

Venice, April 2.

The Russians and English have blocked up this port 12 days past, and suffer no vessel to enter or go out. The harbour is full of Venetian vessels, whose inactivity causes the greatest detriment to our commerce. Trieste profits, and is enriched by this, because its vessels sail under the Austrian flag, which is neutral.

It is apprehended, not without foundation, that if the war continues, the Russians and English will blockade all the ports of Italy.

SEED POTATOES.

I have received from New-York, 50 barrels of SEED POTATOES, of an *extraordinary good kind*, which I will sell low.

Mordecai Miller.

May 30. d

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust from *Benjamin Talbut*, now deceased, late of Fairfax county, to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain debt due from the said Talbut to Jonah Thompson and Richard Veitch of the town of Alexandria and district of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, for *cash*, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, a certain tract of LAND, situated on the head waters of Piney Branch, in the said county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of Mr Thomas Mellan, and about two and a half miles from Fairfax court house; containing 324 and a half acres, together with all the improvements buildings, &c. thereon; being the same tract of land on which the said Talbut lately resided, and now in possession of his widow.

Sale will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

David Stuart.

June 2. 2aw2dJy.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Captain Hand, from Philadelphia, and for sale, by the subscriber, in King street,

A handsome assortment of China Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers,

China Bowls, of different sizes; Cream Euers and Sugars; handsome cut glass Decanters, Tumblers and Wine Glasses; Looking Glasses, of different sizes; a general assortment of Queens Ware; a few setts of elegant Mantle Ornaments; nice fresh Young Hyson and Imperial Teas.

Joseph Thornton.

June 3. 3taw2w

Just Received by the ship Ann,

And for SALE,

A quantity of fresh Lisbon LEMONS in boxes
English Walnuts
Figs in frails

Also on hand,

Fresh Limes
Tamarinds
Oranges
Prunes
Raisins in boxes, and a variety of other Fruits, Nuts, &c.
A few barrels of fat Mackrel, for family use
120 barrels of excellent Herrings and Shad (inspected
Claret Wine, of an excellent quality, in boxes of one dozen each
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Whiskey in barrels
About 100 bushels of excellent Seed Potatoes, and a general assortment of

Groceries, as usual.

Also Just Received from Philadelphia,
An assortment of handsome MARKET BASKETS,

ABEL WILLIS.

Who shortly expects a cargo of PINE APPLES, LIMES, and other nice Fruits, and a few GREEN TURTLE, for the *Fourth of July.*

June 3. 6t†

Seed Potatoes.

THOMAS SIMMS,

HAS RECEIVED,

Seed Potatoes, of an excellent quality.

Also, just received, per ship Ann,

Fresh Lemons, by the box
Oranges and limes,
English walnuts,
Soft shelled almonds,
Figs in frails,
Sweet-meats,
Nova Scotia Herrings in boxes,
Shad and Herrings by the barrel,

And a general assortment of Groceries.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on Monday the 26th of May, that notorious rogue named FRANK, formerly the property of colonel Fitzgerald: he is about 50 years of age, a yellowish complexion, and his head very grey. A reasonable reward will be paid for bringing him home.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 3 3t*

To the Public.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to *John A. Smith*, (a partner of mine in the blacksmith's shop) not to pay unto him the said *John A. Smith*, any accounts which he may render, as I shall consider them responsible for the same; and if any person shall credit him for any thing after this date, they are to consider me as not being responsibe for the same.

John Parker.

June 3. d3*

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to me, not to pay *John Parker* any accounts he may present for adjustment; as I shall consider them responsible for the same.

John A. Smith.

June 2. d3*

FOR SALE,

By the subscribers,

Mould Candles, of a very superior quality, by the box
Window Glass, of different sizes
Bucellos Wine, in quarter casks
Lisbon Salt, and Willow Carpets
German Linens, of different descriptions,

ALSO,

100 hhds. Maryland and Virginia Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the West India markets.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 12. eotf

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Russia DUCK, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by

DAN'L. MURGATROYD.

May 6 eo

CHARLES BENNETT,

Has imported per the Ship William and John, Captain Woodhouse, arrived here, and William Murdoch, via Baltimore, and offers for Sale, on the usual terms,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

VIZ.

SUPERFINE Cloths and Kerseymeres
Waistcoating, Dimothies, India jeans
Cotton Kerseymeres, Grandilles & Nankeens
Silk, Cotton, and thread Hosiery—among which are a few dozen of extra size
Black, white, and lead Pic Nic Silk Gloves
White and colored Cambrics, Sarsenet do.
Silk and Cotton Chambrays, plain, figured and embossed
Printed, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs—amongst the latter a few dozen Superfine White
Common and Superfine Shirting Cottons
Silk Cords, Cambric Buttons, Artificial Wreaths and Flowers
White and black Lace Veils, Leno do. 5-4, and 6-4 Shawls
Leno and Cambric Worked Muslins
Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread
Best English Hats, Common do.
Nails, Hoes, Spades
Cradling and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.

May 9. ed1w.eo2w.2aw1w

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from James Brandon and Elizabeth his wife, dated the 21st of February, 1805, for the purpose there by intended, will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 27th day of August next, a LOT of GROUND, fronting 22 feet 3 inches on the east side of Water street, and 150 feet deep, situated between Duke and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; whereon is erected a neat and convenient Frame Dwelling house.

Thomas Vowell, *Trustee.*

May 28. dſ

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Digges*, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Digges to certain creditors in the decree mention. ed. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22. dtſ

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

☞ The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Seldon, to be sold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Digges.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] dtſ

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Alexandria, on Sunday the 25th instant, a RED COW, about the common size, is a good looking Cow, both ears are cropt, and the left ear has a hole in it and a piece cut at the bottom, her horns stand wide a part, has a long tail, the end of which is white. The above reward will be paid for bringing her to me, by

James Smith.

May 18. 6t

TO RENT,

And possession will be given the 20th May,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situate on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, shoemaker. The stand is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or
John Adam.

May 3. eo

Cottom & Stewart

Have received a large supply of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of various figures and of the newest fashions.

April 29.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, be Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilou's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this is—contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or gripings, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—
By Hamilton's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of billious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated *for removing* habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 13w

FREIGHT WANTED.

300 bbls. wanted on freight to Norfolk, and 400 ditto on freight to Richmond or Petersburg.—*Terms will be very moderate.*

Apply to
A. LINDO, *Broker.*

April 21.

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandize, lands, house lots, and vessels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on storage at the customary terms.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28.

N. B. FLOUR bought and sold at half per cent commission.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.